TRIBUTES TO MR. HOBART

The Senate Honors the Memory of the Late Vice President.

Eulogistic Utterances Setting Forth the Sterling Personal Qualities of the Deceased New Jersey Statesman-His Velvet Tact and Loyable Character Testified to by Those Who Knew Him Best-How the Sec. Dievated in Importance by its Latest Incumbent-A Flood of Elequence on Mr. Sewell's Resolution.

The sulogies delivered in honor of the Inte Vice President Garret A. Hobart in the Senate yesterday attracted an unus number of people both to the galleries and to the Senate floor. At the opening of the session the blind Chaplain of the Senare paid an eloquent tribute to the memory upon the hereaved family. The regular routine was briefly carried out, and at its close Mr. Sewell called up the resolution pressed the offered by him on the first day of the sension, December 4, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with the hopest regret information of the death of Gar et Augustus Hobari, late Vice President of the

States, real, That the business of the Senate beset in order that the distinguished public of the decreased and the virtues of his clusterly may be fittingly commonwrated real. That the Secretary of the Senate best to communicate these resultations to the Senator Sewell's Tribute.

Jersey, Mr. Hobart's State, delivered the first address, which in part was as fol-

"The uncertainty of human life looms up ever before us, and seems to make all human achievements futile and worthless. but this is only apparently so. Men pass away, but their works endure. The body may be laid in the grave, but the rich leg-

"Our beloved Vice President has been taken from us, and the nation mourns his loss. The patriotic citizen, the able states-

tribute of respect to the memory of our late associate and honored dead, and to late associate and honored dead, and to was an illustration of what is possible unpublish to the world his sterling integrity der American conditions and with American and worth. Let us calmly review his life, services, and character, in which we will

and much that may profit us.
'Garret Augustus Hobart was born lu
1844, at Long Branch, N. J. He received the beneath of a common school education, finally graduating from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, in 1862. His first public office was that of city counsel of Paterson, in 1871, and in 1872 he was made counsel of the board of freeholders of his county. of the board of freeholders of his county.

He was nominated at the Republican National Convention in 1896, for the Vice Presidency and triumphantly elected. He among the foremost citizens of his State among the foremost citizens of his State denariment of its activities.

"His public duties were marked by star and devotion to the interests of the peo-ple, and some of the most salutary and been repeatedly bonored by his fellow-ficelise measures upon the statute books citizens in positions of trust and power; "His public duties were marked by zeal effective measures upon the statute books of New Jersey were the result of his efforts. He sought in his legislative career the local accumulated a fortune, and was efforts. He sought in his legislative career the local accumulated in the local states. The efforts. He sought in his legislative career to check illegal expenditures and to reduce local and State taxation, to encourage manufactures and promote those enterprises which now place New Jersey in the front rank of States; educational and shillanchronic institutions received his elections traditions of civil and religious philanthropic institutions received his glorious traditions of civil and religious ecial assistance, and he was one of the leading supporters of the General Railroad law of his State, which is one of the most effective of its character.

'His shrewdness, sagacity, and promptness soon won him an enviable reputation that was not confined to the limits of his city, while the value of his counsel was ed by the complicated matters entrusted to his care; difficult and arduous duties were so satisfactorily performed by him as to eath the thanks of the public and so popular had he become that public bonors were thrust upon him. He was a life-loug Republican, and his politica were the fruit of sound judgment, experience, and conscientious thought.

The performance of his duties, as sident of the Senate, has ever evoked favorable criticism of the members of this hody, and the justice and fairness of his rulings have elicited their warmest commendation. Neither the partiality of friendship nor the interest of individuals had warped his judgment or tinctured his decisions. His manner of going and com-ing amongst us was marked by kindliness and consideration. No word of censure, no carping criticism, no ungenerous reflec-tion escaped his lips, but his constant desire to help and assist in every proper way was niways manifest.

"My personal relations with Mr. Hobart covered a long period of years, extending from his early manhood. It seems to me as a golden chain, each link of which is a pleasant service or on important aid. His solicitude for the welfare of his friends caused him many personal sacrifices. His heart, his brain, his purse were welcome to all that needed assistance—his pity gave charity began. His generous hospitality and good cheer flowed in a continual stream that found its source in the benes olence of his heart. The happiness of othera was dearer to him than his own and the cardinal principles of his creed were sympathy and kindness. He loved to do good and sought for opportunities to accomplish it. His word was his bond and who knew him asked no other se-

"Ah! Mr. President, we need no inspira of annihilation; we need no divine revelation to prove that such a spirit cannot pass to the realms of oblivion and nothingness; we need no testimony from the dead that immortality is the reward of such a life. Could we harbor the thought that the reverse were not true it would wring the very fibre of our nature and proclaim its falsity. Mr. Hobert has passed to the better and higher life that lies beyond the confines of mortality—a life, the span of which unmensured by the flight of years, is filled with immortal significance and joy. The lessons of his life let us not only treasure, but may they prove a stimulating influence in the con duct of our own."

Senator Daniel's Address. Senator Daniel of Virginia followed Mr

Sewell. He said in part:

"Mr. President, this body is a miniatur of our country. In it is represented both the equality of the States and the unity of the nation. Large and small States, rich sweating of the head and great and poor States, populous and thirly settied States, all alike have two Senators and each Senator has one vote. But when we look toward the Chair we behold another ideal of the Constitution incarnate. The Vice President of the United States, chosen by all the electors of all the States, is President of the Senate. By him is represented here, as by the Pederal President is represented in the nation, the supremacy and authority of the United States. And each of the States appears here as an al block in the arch of our federative

the keystone binding together in power and grace the tall columns of indestructi-ble States which in his office are visibly linked in inflicationable union. "From the foundation of our Govern-

ment the people have called to this great office men of character and attainment. Rarely indeed has any mistake been made in the selection, and from Adams and Jeferson to Stevenson and Hobert we may can with general satisfaction the illus-rious roll. Yet I venture to say that the office was never filled by one who met all with more acceptability to all concerned than did our beloved and lamented friend. effected dignity of the refined and accom-

escaped the eye of his alert attention. No 'occasion sudden' ever overmastered the re-sources of his ready information or rufflet of Mr. Hobart and invoked God's blessing his even, well-trained mind. He conducted business with composure, facility, accuracy, and expedition. His luborn courtesy and fairness stopped the approaches and suppressed the temptation to unseemly wrangle, while his clear and sympathe ic perception and his prompt action at es ei the virtues and bore the fruits of the de-

ade our late President the model presiding officer of a deliberative assembly. And the fact speaks more than words could utter that throughout his service of well-nigh three years, with oft-repeated trials of his equanimity, his patience, and his skill, not a single incident occurred that mars the nemeries in which his good name and fame are coshrined.

Senator Depen's Eulogy. Senator Depew of New York was the

hird speaker. He said:

"In midocean, on one of the great steamships, some years ago, a gentleman extended his hand and said: 'I am Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey. 1 know you, and want you to know me." Afterward, in the confidences of fellow-passengers on the sea, ary of lessons and influences of the life he said. The value of success is not so of a good, brave, honorable man remain to much in the things it enables you to do as of a good, considered. The subtle, powerful, though silent, influences of such a life bear perennial harvests which death want that understood and appreciated. In this incident came out the character of the man. The freshness, the frankness the unspoiled joy of the boy, as happy over the things which gave pleasure and im-

loss. The patriotic citizen, the able statesman, the wine counselor, the honorable man, the devoted father, has passed away, and the wall of the people will not return to us the departed. The consolation of religion, the teaching of faith, our inhorn conviction of immortality, may assuage our grief and temper our morrow, but this is a wound which cannot be healed.

"We have appointed this day, Mr. Pressident, to pay our high official and personal items, in the time of Plato and Socrates. The doubt is not American. Its most sewhatic affirmation is evidenced. ident, to pay our high official and personal its most emphatic affirmation is evidenced tribute of respect to the memory of our in the life and career of our friend. He ican opportunities, with equal laws for all and no class or privilege barring the way to the highest places in the land. At nineteen he was a graduate of Rutger College and for six years teaching school and studying law; and at twenty-five he was called to the bar and began his battle with and in the world. Without money or in-fluence, but with brains, education, health, industry, and character, his was the typical

> In every department of its activities.
>
> "He was a leader in his podession of the law and of his political part; he had Vice President of the United States. The liberty, of literature and adventure, of art and arms, of indomitable endurance, of conquest over all obstacles and of strenuous endeavor, which no difficulties can disourage. It was his happy lot to have his career to work out in this Republic, and in the latter half of this marvelous nineteenth century. With these advantages common to millions, fortune withdrew her assistance, and the brilliant example we contemplate was the result of the energy and ability of this fine specimen of a selfmade man. At the threshold of his career, by profession and membership, he proclaimed himself a Christian, and as he began so he continued until his death, a consistent child of the church. His war not the religion which in Jonathan Edwards' period filled the churches with terror and in our time empties their pews, but the religion of the Evangelist Moody, which rests upon the golden rule. Prefer-ring always his own way, he recognized. with a broad charity, that the paths pur sued by others led to the same heaven and could be more casily trod by them He had no aggressive faith which fough on dogma other creeds and sects, but he was at all times active in the good works

"The scholar in politics is the facattlar theme for academic discussion. His units to participate all admit, his usofulness is often doubted. He too frequently lucks that touch with affairs and knowledge of men which are necessary to give him the weight in party councils due to his charac-ter and culture. The business man in politics is the hope of the present and future The measures we carry here are reflected in the markets of the world, and reacopen the farm, tee factory, he farmer, and the mine. Their influence for good or evil is felt in every home. They its government and its policies so closely to the manu-facturer, merchant, furner, and mechanic that business is politics and politic business. Men of fortune or of large at fairs often affect contempt for those public life and denounce with unbridled icense the conduct of national. State, and municipal matters. They complain bit terly of taxes and the burden of govern ment. They are entitled to no aymouth; They are suffering, if at all, from their own want of appreciation of their duties as citizens and of patriotism. Mr Hobart was, during his whole career, the lawyer ideal of citizenship. His party found him

Tis the one great cause of rickets. The food is deficient in fat for the blood, and in mineral matter for the bones. Such children have profuse restlessness during sleep. The ideal remedy is Scott's Emulsion with hypophosphites of lime and soda. Here is fat to make the blood rich, and mineral matter to make the bones firm and

At all druggists; soc. and \$1.00. SCOTT & POT MF, Cher he Fer York. He could promote the best interests of his State by service in the legislature, or re-main in retirement while working dillgently for the nomination and election of those best fitted for the offices to be flind Charles James Fox said of Edmund Burke that 'he was right, but right too soon.'

"His speeches compiled the House of Commons in his time, but in our day are text-book and manual for British states-Statesmen and reformers of this pro phecie order sow the seed, but they do not govern. Wendell Philips, Lloyd Garrison, Loyeloy, and John Brown created conditions which made it possible for Lincoln to act. Successful leaders grapple with the work-a-day elements about them, and comthan did our beloved and lamented friend, act. Succession of the holar, who has now passed work a day elements about them, and conference hence where no storm shall roll thing the conscience and intelligence of the fillow heat across his penetial breast. the hour, solve the problems which more immediately concern their constituents and their country. The Vice President was of their country. The Vice President was of or billows heat across his penceful broad.

"Few of us knew him, and few ladeed immediately concern their constituents are immediately concern their country. The Vice President was of this class. He was not troubled with illustrate their country. The vice President was of their class. He was not troubled with illustrate their country. The vice President was of their class. He was not troubled with illustrate their country. times and mourrs the decadence of the present, and sympathized with the far more useful one who is providing for the unborn millions of the coming century. His lot phished gentlemar: which characterized his bearing were a pleasing introduction before personal presentations were made, and as seen as he assumed his dutles it was evident that the gavel was in a master's hand. "Nothing that happened in this ball escaped the eye of his alert attention. No occasion sudden' ever overmastered the representation or rufflet."

State builder nor a prophet, but he was State builder nor a prophet, but he was among the master workmen who, as the years go by, slowly perfect the stru tire of government by providing for its present needs, and are digging trenches or leading the assault against those who would destroy it

Senator Cockrell's Speech, Mr. Cockrell followed Mr. Depew. He

sald in part: "Mr. President, I avail myself of the opportunity today to join in paying the President as a great public calamity last public tribute of respect friendship, and affection to the memory of our late Vice President, Garret A. Hobart.

"His busy, industrious, honorable, and

mccessful life can well be held up as an follows exemplar to encourage, strengthen, and inexemplar to encourage, strengthen, and inspire the young of our great country.

"A native of New Jersey, of English and Dutch parentage, born June 2, 1844, he graduated from Rutgers College in 1863, at the age of nineteen; then taught school and began the study of law; admitted to the har in 1869; city counsel of Paterson in 1871; in the State legislature in 1873; re-elected and made speaker in 1876, in the State senate in 1879, and in 1881 the State senate in 1879, and in 1881 elected president of that body; re-elected in 1882; a delegate at large to the Republican National Conventions in 1876 and 1888: elected a member of the National

ommittee in 1884, serving continuously stil 1895, when nominated for Vice President; elected and became Vice President

of the United States and President of the Senate on March 4, 1897, a comparative stranger personally to many members of By Senator Cu..om,

Senator Cullons of Illinois was the next nember of the Senate to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Hebart. He said in part: "Mr. President, it is but natural that we should place our offering of affection upor the grave of our dear associate and friend who so recently presided over this body. It is fit that we shall pay tribute to the kindly and great qualities of the late Vice President in this public manner.

"We, as Senators of the United States, comprising all shades of public opinion, coming from all sections of our common country, are animated by a common desire to do honor to the memory of this man whom we had learned to love, and to place upon the perpetual record of the Senate our tribute to his illustrious memory.

"I feel that I but express the sentiment of every member of this body when I say that the few years of my acquaintance with Garret A. Hobart have added to my love Garret A. Hobart have added to my love for the human race, and have stimulated every fibre of my being to a higher conception of the worth and value of a man of character. The entrance of the Vice President into the fellowship of this body and his association with us in the administration of affairs have seemed to me to be of creat benefit to every Senator.

great benefit to every Senator.

'Vice Prenident Hobart was an active men of the businers world in which he lived. His integrity and good judgment were the bases of a reputation for ability nor, and justice, which the entire people cognized. No one distrusted his sinrecognized. No one distrusted his sin-certly. All who knew him instinctively re-lied upon his judgment. His life was stainless, and his whole career, active and successful as it was in every way, conrecall a single decision made by him in this body which was ever reversed. * * * He was by nature a judge and counselor."

Then Senator Davis. Mr. Davis followed Mr. Cullom. The

enator from Minnesota sald in part: "Mr. President, so much has been said and not too much, and said so well con erning the character of the late Vice President of the United States, that I shall conform to the strictest propriety if I limit my remarks to a brief statement of the impressions which that character produced spon me-Impressions which will remain so ong as I shall have the power to retain

"As he appeared to me, Mr. Hobart was s man of very simple character. There were no intricacies in his composition; and of the simple character has many moods and phases, and it will best serve my pres-ent purpose to consider him to certain several aspects in which that character pre-sents itself. As presiding officer of this body, his discharge of his functions was narked by great alertness of perception a perfectly clear conception of what was espiring, a simple impartiality in and ion, and, above all, Mr. President, by an administrative ability which expedited the pusiness of this body without precipitately purrying it. This is no small commendation; and he possessed in an emineut de-gree those qualities which made him an

deal presiding officer. Something has been said in the remarks that have preceded mine as to his influenis a Vice President. I do not think, Mr. hing I ever read or heard-that any pred of Mr. Hobart has ever exercised istent and beneficial influence that he did. There was something in the large comporessed itself upon every sitt siness, or political, with which he was rought into contact. And accordingly w il felt here irrespective of party, that ou is were being guided by a se ene, just, and impartial intelligence, which miss so greatly because it has gone

Senator Morgan's Words Senator Morgan was the next member of

he Senate to testify to the worth of Mr. Hobart. He said: "Mr. President, the century which has ast closed has enfolded in its archives he names of a large number of saugntfaent men, but I doubt if in its vast sweep

eross the area of time it has recorded the history of a more perfectly-rounded Ameri-can character than that of Garret A. Hobart. That is a very great character, Mr. President. * * Mr. Hobart ap-peared to me to be as nearly a perfect repsentation of the manhood, of the gran ur, of the nobility of this American character as any man I have ever read of; erainly as any man I have ever seen. In establishing this great position for himself, we find that he had no adventitious aid. t has been the work of the development f a noble nature under institutions suited a its perfection. So that in his character and in his conduct this Government re eives honor and praises among men.

"It has been said here that we miss him from the Senate. We do miss him, not be eause his place cannot be supplied among

stem, so our President would seem to us at the caucus and at the polls. He had tunity to supply the bas, and it is a ver scrious matter, particularly to the Senate of the United States. Twice have I wit nessed this occurrence since I have had place in this body. The Government of the United States, and particularly the Senate, losses one of its great balancing and determining powers on the death of the Vice President. There is no opportunity to substitute him in his power to give a casting vote on matters of legislation or in confirmations to office. It sometimes happens-yes, very often happens in cir-cumstances of political exigency-that the ote of the Vice President of the United States is necessary to determine questions in which the people of the present age and of coming generations are profoundly "In this respect his office is higher in its

importance than that of the President of the United States, and is nearer to the peo-ple; as the legislative power, in which the Vice President may participate, is higher than the veto power of the President. "In his person the people at large have their only direct representative in the law-their only direct representative in the law-making power of Congress, and it is a grand thought that their will, expressed in the vote of the Vice President, decides all

questions when the Senate is equally di-"We have lost that power out of the Senate, and while we can supply, and do sup-ply from our own body, a presiding officer who is worthy of the situation in every possible respect, we cannot confer upon the presiding officer the power to cast a vote in case of an equal division of the Senate. So that in his death under the circumstances the Government is bereaved and the Senate has lost an immense force. It may urn out not to be unfortunate. At the same time it is the striking out of a wheel or a power in the Government of the United

Senator Chandler.

After the veteran statesman from Alasama had concluded Senator Chandler addressed the Senate. His speech, in part,

Sattes which we cannot supply, and in that

respect I look upon the death of our Vice

"Mr. President, in paying my tribute of respect and affection to the memory of our late Vice President, I am naturally reminded of his relations, and those of Mrs. Hobart, to the State of New Hampshire. As Merrimack county, during the closing years of the last century was the pioneer region of the Granite State, where Daniel Webster first saw the light of day with the smoke from no hearthstone ris-ing over the frozen hills between the rude chimney of his father's home and the settlements on the rivers of Canada, so during the earlier years of the present century Coos county was the frontier sec-tion, close up to the Canadian border, narrowed almost to a point by the sager pressure of the Green Mountain boys of Vermont on the west and the surdy wood-men of Malne on the east. In this county of Coos, in its primitive days, strong and God-fearing men and women pierced the damp wilderness, conquered the frosts and show drifts, tilled the rough and rocky land, and went on amid such surroundings to cultivate and develop the noblest aspirations for themselves and their descend ants for their State and their country.

The Vice President was a man of rare ts of person, mind, and manners; never-ing with boisterous force in affairs for with fierce energy in oratory, but posseased of the highest native intelligence, assisted by the most ample culture and marvelously blessed with the most potent ability to meet the strongest men of the country in business negotiations, in legal contests, and in political management, and to control and influence their actions according to his plans and desires. He was fortunate in his preparatory education, and also in his college course, which ended at an early age and gave him an opportunity like his father and his wife's father, to fasten his hold upon what he had learned and to prepare to make use of it with readiness and power, through that best of discipline, which has helped to form the characters and give success to the careers of so many of America's public men-a period of patient service as a school

Senator Lodge's Expression. Mr. Lodge was the next member of the Hobart. He said:

enate to speak. He said: "Mr. President, the death of Mr. Hobart aity and importance which it merits. The decline of the Vice Presidency in political est and purest of motives, weight and popular estimation has been an unfortunate development of the last fifty distinguished deceased was ears. In our regard for that office and in from the wise conception of the founders f our Government. The framers of the stitution intended that the Vice Presireputation, in weight of character, and in his standing before the people on a plan; of absolute equality with the President We have but to turn to the original clause

ed the proof of this statement. 'According to that conception the Vic-President, placed on equal level in choice, was to be a man not only fit to succeed o the Presidency in case of death or disbility, but was marked out by his por or the cight years' term of his associate had expired. In this way Adams succeeded Washington and Jefferson Adams. Then again after a long interval Van Buren went from the Vice Presidency to the White House. Since that time the conception of he framers has faded and grown dim. The nd honorable shelf upon which an emis a consolation prize to be awarded t the faction in the party which had failed o win the highest place. In the first case he country ran the risk of having a Vice resident incapable from age or perhap m; and in the second, they had a Vic President who lived in strained and dis-ant relations with the White House, and suddenly called to occupy it, brought a change of men and of measures when the seople had voted for policies and executors policies who should be continuous it "So far has this misconception and this

treatment of the Vice Presidency conpeg of the Presidency, to accept the sec-id place in the Government to which he chosen by the votes of the entire Amer-cui people. Such ideas and such a pracare had for the Covernment, complete eversions of the intentions of the fram-is, and breed conditions which are poten-ally dangerous. Out of this neglect and cention Mr. Hobart silently lifted his great office merely by the manner in which he filled it and performed its duties Quietly, firmly, and with perfect tact he serted the dignity of his high position never going too far and always far enough Without knowing exactly why people sud-denly came to realize that there was a Vice President of the United States, that e held the second position in the Govern-ent, and that, with the exception of the President, he was the only man in the untry holding office by the vote of the ntire people. In the same way the old and rue conception of the Vice Presidency in elation to the Administration reappeared. instead of holding aloof and remaining indifferent to the conduct of the Government, Mr. Hobart regarded himself as a part of the Administration and as a representative of the politics which that Administration

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were alike committed. Seuntor Cuffery's Estimate. Mr. Caffery addressed the Senate briefly.

Homage Paid by Mr. Allen.

ommon between the late Vice Pre was both a loss to the country and a deep and myself politically; we were antipodal. was both a loss to the country and a deep personal serrow to his friends, of whom no man ever had more. Of the qualities of an equally pronounced Populist. He being and heart which make It mostlike to lieved in the doctrines of his party: I did Faulkner) might seek to impeach him. mind and heart which make it possible to not and do not. He did not believe in the say this without going beyond the limits of doctrines of my party. And yet, Mr. Presiday was practically the same as that simple truth, there is much to be said. But dent, on this solemn occasion it affords me which had been pursued during Monday successful as it was in every way, con-tained nothing which dying be could wish simple truth, there is much to be said. But to blot. Nothing received his approval there was one conspicuous public service a mournful pleasure to be able to testify there was one conspicuous public service of mouthing pleasure to do and the service of the high personal worth and character of the winess was inspired by political that the witness was inspired by the political that the witness was inspired by that the witness was inspired by the political that the witness was inspired by that the witness was inspired by that the witness was inspired by the political that the witness was inspir

distinguished deceased was not such as to of the Montana Legislature and before the permit me to speak at length of his vir- grand jury of Lewis and Clarke county in And yet, Mr. President, it is not ary to have known a man throughsemething of an estimate of his character dent should be in all respects, in ability, in and his characteristics. The late Vice reputation, in weight of character, and in President was a typical American. There was nothing of snobbishness in his charac Whatever he was was upon the surface; it was noticeable by all men. it is well nigh forgotten, and there the proof of this statement.

was a product of American proof of this statement. was a product not only of the will in which American in all his habits thoughts stincts, and purposes. I would say, Mr. President, my estimate of Mr. Hobart i that he possessed in a rare degree thos qualities which would make a judicial of-His temperament was jodicia While he was rapid and accurate in the ust and considerate of the rights and welfare of others." The Last Speech.

Mr. Kean was the last member of the enate to speak to the resolution. He said: 'Mr. President, the State of New Jersey ourns with the Union of all the States the untimely death of her distinguished son, Garret A. Hobart. Great as the loss has been to the nation, the blow has fallen with heavier force and with the sense of a ersonal and intimate loss upon the peopl of the city and State among whom his bus and useful life has been spent. He was bern in the State of New Jersey. His ye and early manhood, his college days and the ripening seasons of his life were passed when the inevitable summons came, he led in the city which mourned him as its roat illustrious citizen, and in the State to which he brought so much honor and distinction. If the State gave him birth and education, training and experience home and auccess, he, too, was generous to New Jersey, for he brought new honors to he old Commonwealth; he reflected new giory upon its career, already bright with nents of the distinguished patriots with thousand-fold interest the bounty of

deep interest in public affairs. With him sirable in the interests of his constituency State legislature. In the legislative half of his own State he rapidly made an envia displayed the same grasp of parliamentary

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the success of the measures to which they

He suld: man is made of when he is placed in the position that Vice President Hobert was, He was in daily contact with the members of this body; he had to pass upon ques tions of great moment; and however much his position would seem to screen him from that scrutiny into character which' the ordinary man affords, yet there was abundant and ample opportunity to know and to judge of the great merits. This simple tribute of mine, Mr. President, is sincere. I speak with absolute sincerity in all the remarks that I have made about the deceased Vice President. I knew that bis character and his qualities have been portrayed before the Senate today in language too eloquent for me to attempt to tions of the Senate yesterday. The session rival or to equal. I know that they have uttered the living truth. I know that no word of praise that has fallen from the lips of those who have eulogized the deceased Vice President has been said beyond the truth. I know that all the Senators who have addressed us today upon the life of our departed President have been and or our departed President have been ani-mated solely by a desire to pay their tribute of respect and admiration which we all, as American Senators, feel to the memory of the late Vice President."

The cross-examinal Whiteside was continu

Senator Allen followed Mr. Caffrey

doing homage to the memory of Mr. "Mr. President, there was nothing in

honest man, always actuated by the high- mittee on Privileges and Elections on Sat-

From his young manhood he had taken

this inclination seemed to be the outcome of a special genius for public and political ifc. He might, indeed, have spent all his ummoned to political office in his own city and county. The ability with which these earlier tasks were discharged made clear that the path before him when it was dethat he should represent his county in the State legislature. In the legislative halfs ble reputation as a faithful legislator, a
wise public servant, and a man whose integrity and honesty of purpose no man ever
questioned. He was barely over thirty
when he was chosen speaker of the ascembly. A few year later he became president
of the senate. In both these positions he
displayed the same gram of parliamentary. the great Americans who might be put in had been chosen to carry into effect; as practice, the same despatch of public busihis position, but unfortunately in our one of the President's friends, advisers, and system of government there is no opporsupporters, equally interested with him in career as presiding officer of this body."

THE CLARK INQUISITION

Mr. President, there are abundant op- Frederick Whiteside's Cross-Examination Nearly Concluded.

> Mr. Faulkner Brings a Most Search ing Enquiry to a Close-A Signicant Intimation That the Star Witness Will Be Recalled - An Early Adjournment of the Senate Committee

The investigation of the charges made by certain citizens of Montana against Senator William A. Clark was continued lasted from 10:15 until noon. A recess was taken at that time, and it was agreed that the committee should reconvene directly after the adjournment of the Senate, but late in the afternoon it was decided that the case would not again be taken up till

The cross-examination of Frederick Whiteside was continued by former Senator Faulkner and was practically concluded, the counsel-in-chief for the defendant in the proceedings a the time of adjournment that he had but few more questions to ask the witness Mr. Faulkner, however, made the significant remark that he would probably ask that the witness, after his redirect examination, should be called, that he (Mr.

The line of examination followed yesterand Tuesday. It was directed to showing urday was at variance with that which he gave before the Investigating Committee the matter of the Wellcome disbarment proceedings. The cross-examination was meny in rebuttal of every aflegation made

committee that State Senator Clark, of Madison county, had taken time

"Did you not mention that alleged fact or the first time when you appeared before the grand jury?"

To the best of my recollection I did: Did you, even before you came to Wash gton, mention the alleged fact that State enator Clark went alone to Mr. Well me's room in the Helena Hotel?" "I don't remember as to that."
"Ind you not testify before the grand

jury that you suggested to Wellcome that Senator Clark could be bought." I think that is correct."
Did not this proposition to corrupt Mr. Clark, of Madison, come from and not from Mr. Wellcome?" "No, sir; it did not." come from you, then

Well, if you suggested to Wellcome that Clark of Madison, could be bought before deome suggested this to you, don't you ider that the proposition to buy Clark. of Madison, originated with you?

Did Clark, of Madison, ask of you time consider the proposition or did be ask of Mr. Wellcome?" "It was Mr. Campbell who told me that Clark, of Madison, wanted a little time to consider the proffer of the bribe."

Mr. Faukner then went into the testi mony during the several enquiries to thow that at one time he had testilled that Le spoke to Clark, of Madison, about giving him a bribe before saying anything to Vellcome about Clark.

Whitende was then asked concerning the

allegations which he had made against the esty of State Senator Meyers. He was asked if he had stated that a stranger was in Wellcome's room, when the latter talked with him (the witness) about Meyers. The witness answered yes. He had also testified that Mr. Wellcome had taken him intothe bathroom to hand him the money for

"Then why, if no third person was present, did Wellcome take you into a bath-room to give you the money?" asked Mr.

"Well, that room was headquarters and somebody might have come in."
From this question it appeared to the speciators that counsel for Senator Clark intended to put on the stand in rebuttal to Whiteside some third person who was in Wellcome's room when Mr. Whiteside went there.

in Welicome's room when Mr. Whiteside went there.
Whiteside was asked concerning a flying trip he made East last spring. He spent one day at Washington, where he met Mr. Campbell, Representative from Montana and Mr. Duraton, editor of the "Anaconda Standard." He denied having met them by appointment, though he discussed with them the most aumrangias timed with them the most aumrangias timed.

of with them the most appropriate time for filing with the Senate the charges against Senator Clark. The witness then went to New York. "Did you meet Marcus Daly there?" "No sir."

"He was sick, was he not?"
"I do not know." Whiteside was requested by Mr. Faulkner o give the names of those members of the fontana Legislature whom he knew or Montana Legislature whom he and whom he alleged to know had been apwhom he slieged to know had seen approached with offers of bribes. He named Mesers, Anderson, Clark, Meyers, Whiteside, Bywater, Garr, and Jaqueth, When pressed, he said that only Bywater, Garr, and Jaqueth voted for Senator Clark,

"Did you not previously state that the deal with Jaqueth was declared off." "Has not Garr in every enquiry denied that he was corruptly influenced?"

Why have you volunteered so many atements, not in answer to questions' "Because I feel a deep interest in sift-ing this matter to the bottom."
"Do you know anybody outside of your

faction who wants this case settled ac-A great majority want the charges sift-

I suppose that the following of Mr. oractices in Montana?

"I have seen it printed in newspapers d by Mr.Ciark. The witness told briefly of the history ics, and said that he "abhorred the prac-ices." When the committee of the alleged corruption in Montana politices." When the committee was to adjourn, Mr. Faulkner said he t understood that he might recall the witess after his redirect examination for the

purpose of impeaching him. The com-mittee at noon took a recess. The witness then launched into a statement of the political conditions in Mon-tana, which he said he "abhorred" and which to expose he entered into the scheme of approaching men with bribes, the money being, he alleged, furnished to him by Mr. Wellcome. The contention of the defence is that if Mr. Whiteside really had the noney he claims to have had, it was supplied by the Daly forces for the purpose of njuring Senator Clark.

THE ROADS OF PORTO RICO.

ieneral Roy Stone Enlightens the House Insular Committee.

Gen. Roy Stone appeared before the House Committee on Insular Affairs yesterday afternoon and discussed the subject of good roads in Porto Rico and the relief of the cyclone sufferers. He also dewribed the condition of the roads, most f which are unworthy the name, and also spoke of the railroads, saying that the railroad men desired the laws of the United States on this subject to apply to Porto Rico. He said the sugar planters. anticipation of the entrance of sugar to the United States free of duty, were clear-ing their plantations, but the coffee plantrs needed aid. He thought the time of ns under mortgages should be exernment should advance them money to arry them over that period, taking mort-ages on their lands. He advocated the organization of an association of ladies to atroduce Porto Rico coffee in the United

Anti-Imperialists to Meet Tonight.

yelock at which George 8. Bennwell, of Massi-lametis, formerly Secretars of the Treasury; Sensior Massis of Illinois, and Representative acts of this will speak. How. John R. Hender-on, of Missistr, formerly United States Sensior, rull preside, and a number of Senators and Repre-entatives will be present.

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